## WE'LL OBJECT TO HIM.

Republican Sonators Have Arranged a Programme Opposing the Seating of Turpie.

An Arkansas Democrat Reading the Riot Act to Holman and Randall.

The President Thinks There is No Need of a Public Building at Lafayette.

Amother Colored Man Named for District Recorder-Pensions Granted to Indianlans-Personal and General Notes.

SENATOR-PLECT DAVID TUEPIE. What the Committee on Privileges and Election Will Do in His Case.

Special to the Sentinel. Wassingron, Feb. 28 -There will be submitted in the Senate a report of the Committee on Elections, and probably on the Turpie case to-merrow. The papers and credentials will be reported back with the statement that the committee does not feel authorized to rass upon the validity of the election until Senator Turpie presents himself and demands to be sworn in. The Republicans will challenge his election and ask an investigation. The committee will be authorized as sit during the recess.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOUSE. Messes. Handall and Holman Berated By Friends as Well as Foes.

Washington, Feb. 28 .- The day in the House has been one of the most interesting of the session, and witnessed a paradox in politics. Two prominent Democrats, Messrs. Randall and Holman, were under assaults from their political friends as well as their political foes. These gentlemen, as the lead ing mer on the Appropriations Committee, were to-day representing the Democratic party, Tet it fell on Representative Rodgers, of Arkensas, Democrat, to read the riot act to them, and declare that the Legislative bill should not be passed without being fully considered. Read, Cadon and Butterattack Republican side, while Blanchard, of Louisiana, Crain, of Texas, and Blount, of Georgia, closed in on the Bemocratic side. The brunt of the criticism was that the bill was liable to the same objection that knocked the Diplomatic bill cold, in that it changed existing legislation, only it moved in a different direction, reducing salaries below what the law fixed, except in the case of Land Commissioner Sparks and Assistant Stockslager, which it advanced. These points were sustained by the House and the figures re-

Much apprehension was felt all day over the awakward state of affairs, and an extra session of Congress was predicted as a certainty. The Legislative, Executive and Deficiency bills have not yet passed the House. They cover over a hundred printed pages, and the Senate can not consider and pass them in time to get them to the President. It is a physical impossibility, and Senators Allison and Edmunds served notice in the Senate that they would not consider these bills. There is, therefore, only one refuge left, and that is the adoption of the Rodgers resolution extending the executive and legislative appropriation until December. the Senate stand on its dignity could session This. however,

stored to the lawful amount.

probable as the blame would rest with the Senate for standing on a punctillo. Mr. Randall to day claimed that these bills had been reported to the House February 3, but he did not make it clear to his interrogators that they had not made eny sincere attempt to call the bill up. The sentiment of the House is almost unanimous in condemning the holding of the bills back to this late hour, simply as it is a leged. to prevent vicious legislation in the last hours of the

It is near 10 o'clock, and the Committee of the Whole have only acted on ten pages of the bill of 107 pages. At this rate it will take three weeks to pass the bill, as the fight on each amendment will be renewed in the House. Judge Holman was quite angry with the House to-night for raising the reading, two clerks' salaries, from \$2,600 to \$3,600. Colonel Morrison arraigned Holman for reducing the salary of the Ways and Means clerk and increasing his own, the Appropri-

Later on a lively scene occurred between Geddes and Warner, of Ohio, over the War Claims clerk's salary. They gesticulated at each other as if war was immediate, much to the entertainment of the galleries. Their words were drowned amid laughter and applause. Bad blood is up on both sides, and a motion has just been made to substitute last year's bill for the committee's report. It looks as if there will be a monkey and parrot time until the 4th of March with one con-

10:50 p. m.-Mr. Holman has agreed to make the necessary changes in the Legislative bill to meet the rules and the law, and the reading of the bill is proceeding rapidly and all contention has ceased.

THE CONVICT LABOR QUESTION. Annual Report of Labor Commissioner

Carroll D. Wright, Washington, Feb. 28.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Lasor, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his second annual report, which relates entirely to the subject of convict labor. It says that the prison population of 64,609 has a proportion of one in a thousand to the population of the United States. Whatever competition, considering the country at large, which comes from convict labor in any form must come from this one convict in one thousand of the population-not the proportion to those engaged in mechanical pursuits in the whole country, which is about one convict to every fifty persons so employed. The United States prisoners, included in the above estimated, number 4 240, and they are distributed through the different States. The industry employing the greatest number is that of coots and shoes, the manufacture of clothing standing next, then stone dressing, then farming, gardening, furniture, mining,

The report states that it is perfectly evident from information obtained that the of convicts as far as the whole country is concerned, would not of itself constitute a question worthy of serious discussion. However, locally and in certain industries, says the report, the competition may be serious and of such proportions as to claim the most serious attention of legislatures. The Com-

lumber and carpeting in the order named.

The total product of all penal institutions is 54-100 of 1 per cent, of the total production

of the industries of the country.

reduce the competition with free labor to

JAMES MONROE TROTTER,

He ts Nominated for Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The President to-

day sent to the Senate the name of James M. Trotter, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, in place of James C. Matthews, who was twice rejected. James Monroe Trotter is a colored citizen

of the State of Massachusetts, forty-eight years of age. His early life was spent in the State of Chio, where he began his education in the public schools of that State. For the past thirty-five years he has resided in Massachusetts, where prior to the war he was a teacher. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Fifth-fifth Massachusetts Regiment of colered troops, and was premoted for acts of bravery on the battlefied until he became a Lieutenant. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed and filled for eighteen years the position of Assistant Superintend-ent of the registered letter department in the Boston Post-office. From this position be was retired in 1884 on account, it is said, of his independence in politics, and his avowed purpose of supporting President Cleveland. During the campaign of 1884 he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Committee of One Hundred," of Boston, and was active in support of the nominees of the Democratic party. He is the author of a volume entitled "Music and Musical People of the Colored Race,"

RETURNED WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL. The President Vetoes the Bill Providing for a Public Building at Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .-- The President has retoed the bill which provided for a public building at Lafayette, Ind. The message says: "I have been informed since this bill has been in my hands that last spring a building was erected at Lafayette with special reference to tits use for the Postoffice, and that a part of it was leased by the Government for that ourpose for the term of five years. Upon the faith of such lease the premises thus rented were fitted up and furnished by the owner of the building in a manner especially adapted to postal uses, and an account of such fittings up and furnishing is before me, showing the expense of the same to have been more than \$2,200. In view of such new and recent arrangements made by the Government for the transaction of its postal business at this point, it seems that the proposed expenditure for the erection of a building for that purpose is hardly necessary or justifiable."

Pensions. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The following Indianians were granted pensions to-day; Kenner Risinger, Martinsville; Cathérine Deberry, Martz: Mary Pritchett, Guthrie; Margaret Crawford, for widow of Jesse Small, Van Buren; minor of John Swincher, Van Buren; Minnie Everett, for widow of Jehn W. Swincher, Van Buren; Margaret Miller, Peru; Diza McNamar, Cory; James Dismore, Blue River; Henry Dobbs, Crothersville; Martin Long, Deputy; Noah Pritchett (deceased). Guthrie: Elisha Custer. Columbus; Francis Hedrick, Story; Henry Montgomery, Danville; Volney Braffest, Inlianapolis; William J. Lake, Hillsdale; Eli Yarlan, Locke; John Yackle, Grand View; Edwin Waters, Boonville; William Mount, Mitton; James Searing. Carbon.

Increase-Francis Runds, Morgantown; Aaron Meeks, Newtonville; John Stevens, Columbus; William Hackley, North Salem; Israel Bolender, Elkhart; Barzilla Woodworth, Pleasant Lake; George Harmon, Brooklyn; William Shinnaman, Peppertown; William Whitesell, Bryant's Creek; William Boyd, Chambersburg; John Riggs, Warren; David Watson, Volga; Gervis Selinger, Fort Wayne; Henry Snyder, New Corydon; Virgil Baker, Zenas; Henry Reed, Crawfordsville: James Ward, Bean Blossom James Hart, New Point; Elijah Eddy, Indianapolis; Hugh Jones, Kokomo; Shirts, Scotland; Aaron Robbins, Terre

Reusue-Duke Fraill, Jr., Loogootee; Virgil P. Cavanaugh, Columbus; William M. O'Banion, Tipton; William Widner, Michigantown; David Gunnison; Pleasant.

An Objectionable Clause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. - The Senate amendments to the Pacific Railroad investigation resolution, with a single exception, are understood to be acceptable to the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. But the clause providing for the appointment of the Commissioners by the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,' is regarded as so objectionable that a conference is necessary. The President has intimated that if the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" remain in the resolution he can not appoint the Commissioners before the assembling of the next Congress. His reason for so holding is that according to decisions of the Attorney-General the resolution does not create such an office as can be filled when Congress is not in

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Postmasters—Wm. McCrudden, Nevada, Mo.; J. B. Willis, Richmond, Ky.; Frank L. Clark, Augusta,

Miss. Thomas S. Murphy, Onio. H. R. Harris, of Georgia, Third Assistant Postmaster-General vice Abraham D. Hazen, resigned; James M. Trotter (colored), of Massachusetts, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia; James M. Adams, of Yakima, W. T., Register of the Land Office at Spokane Falls, W. T.; Renben A. Reeves, of Palestine, Tex., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Personal and General.

Washington, Feb. 28.-Judge Lowry was in his seat to day after an absence of two

David Allen, Steward of the Prison South, and Colonel George F. Howard, of Jeffersonwhile, are the guests of Mepresentative How-

The Arbitantion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The House Arbitration bill, passed by the Senate to-day, is the bill introduced last session by Representative O'Neil, of Missouri. It was somewhat amended by the House before its passage by that body, but was not amended by the Senate. It now only requires the signs-ture of the President to make it a law.

Dead Body Found in the Wabash.

DELPHI, Feb. 28.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Wabash River at Pittsburgh, one mile from Delphi, Saturday. The body had the appearance of kaying been in the water some time, and seems to be about five feet six inches in height and weighs about 150 pounds. The hair is dark. and physicians say the man was aged about competition arising from the employment | thirty-five years. The body was almost stripped of clothing and bears no marks of

Death of H. R. Irish.

Pendleton, Feb. 28 .- News was received here to-day to the effect that H. R. Irish, a druggist at Wilkinson, Ind., had died quite missioner concludes that the system of hand suddenly. He was formerly of this place, labor, if introduced in the prisons, would and the news was a shock to this community.

ATONED FOR HER CRIME

Mrs. Roxalina Druse Hanged for Murder at Herkimer, New York, Yesterday.

A Terrible Scene on the Scaffold During the Preparations for Her Execution.

The Condemned Woman Fills the Air With Her Moans, Cries and Shrieks.

The Trap Sprung Precisely at 12 O'clock-Full Details of the Execution-Her Confession Made Sunday.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—After the services last evening Mrs. Druse remained up until about 11:30 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Bartley Manion, with Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, the death-watch, induced her to lie down, and she had about an hour's quiet She awakened with a start, and upon arising began to write letters as calmly as she had at any time since her incarceration. They were as follows:

"HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1887.

"KIND SIR-You having given me even more privileges than I could have expected under the circumstances, I desire to express my sincere thanks and gratitude for your kindness and your family. For this, no doubt, you will pass many a pleasant hour, besides having a clear conscience that you have been kind to me, when I am gone. Good-bye. Mrs. Roxalina Druse." Good-bye. Mrs. Druse gave the following to Sheriff Cook:

"HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1887. "KIND SIR-If it is to be my sad fate to die so soon I, therefore venture to make this request to you: That as soon as life bas gone from my body that you will place it in charge of him who has been my friend to the last, Rev. G. W. Powell, and that he alone, as a minister of the Gospel, be present at my death and officiate at my funeral, if I am permitted to have a Christian burial. Please grant me this request in your own hand-writing. Mrs. R. Drose."

After writing, Mrs. Druse laid down again and fell into a doze. She was attacked with hysteria in a violent form, and it required considerable effort upon the part of the watchers to arouse and calm her. During the night she ate one of the heartiest meals that she has partaken since she was a prisoner. She had about two hours rest after 4 a. m., but did not sleep sound.

One of her first visitors this morning, was Superintendent Terry, of the Onondago Penitentiary, who brought a farewell from her daughter Mary, who is a life prisoner, and a bouquet of flowers. This visit had a most exciting effect upon Mrs. Druse. Her deathwatch, Mrs. Waterman, who had maintained herself admirably throughout, was affected to tears and for some minutes all were affected in the same manner. Rev. Dr. Powell visited Mrs. Druse about 9 a. m., and did all in his power to calm her and prepare her for the awful moment. She ate no breakfast, but partook of a stimulating medicine prepared by the jail physician, Dr. Guy. Her counsel, H. D. Wight Luce, made his parting visit with her about 10 o'clock this morning, and this again upset her temporarily, but she soon rallied and appeared

as firm and composed as any one.

After the terrible blizzard of Sunday the morning opened bright, with the mercury about ten degrees above zero. Every road leading into the town was dotted with sleighs, crowded with fur-coated men and not s few women. Captain John Budlong and | me if I had the pistol he gave me yet. the Thirty-first separate company, National | was in the pantry, and I told him so. Guard, sixty-four muskets, came down from Mohawk at 9 a. m. and were quartered in the Court-house. The crowd in the village increased on the arrival of every train, and in spite of the extreme cold, men, women and children stood about the streets surrounding the jail, satisfied to look at the officials as they passed in and out of the build-ing to Sheriff Cook's office in the Court-house on the opposite side of the street. No one is permitted to pass the lines without displaying his badge or authority as deputies. The execution was witnessed by twenty-five per-

sons, including the officials, At 11 o'clock the Sheriff's Jury was ordered into the jail-yard, while Sheriff Cook, Under-Sheriff Rice and the deputies and physicians proceeded to Mrs. Druse's cell. When they reached there Mrs. Druse sat weeping and holding Mary's bouquet in her hands and wearing some of her flowers about her breast. Mrs. Waterman, her death-watch, stood by her side, sobbing. Rev. Dr. Powell sat in front of her, while her counsel, H. Dwight Luce, Chaplain Durston and the deputies and physicians stood about the door of the cell. Sheriff Cook began reading the death warrant and respite of Governor Hill at 11:37 a. m. Mrs. Druse's pulse was eighty at 11:42. Just before the march to the gallows was commenced it raised to ninety. To those who offered to assist Mrs. Druse in arising Dr. Powell said: "She will bear herself well, and does not need any assistance." Sheriff Cook and Under Sheriff Rice led the procession. followed by Rev. Dr. Powell, Mrs. Druse and the phy-

sicians, and deputies in order. Mrs. Druse was dressed in black cashmere, with lace edging on the neck and sleeves. She wore a small shawl over her shoulders that was loaned to her by Mrs. Cook. The day was bright, but a high, sharp wind prevailed that caused the deputies and others witnesses to suffer severely in the zero temperature. The crowd about the Court-house and jail was quiet and orderly throughout. At 11:42 Mrs. Druse and Dr. Powell kneit on the floor of the scaffold under the rope. Mrs. Druse held her daughter's bouquet in her hand and closed her eyes while Dr. Powell offered prayer. She was then asked if she had snything to say. She thanked all those who had been kind to her, and implored all enemies to forgive her as she forgave all. Dr. Powell then pressed Mrs. Druse's hand and left the carrying Mary's bouquet with him. Gates were there some of the time. They Deputy William McKinley pinioned did not see much. though. I sent them down Mrs. Druse's arms, knees and feet. She to the wood-lot and had them carry shingles. maintained her composure and was firm I killed Druse because I could not stand it | cerning the recording of wills; Mr. Thompuntil Deputy Ballon put the black cap on her head and adjusted the rope. Deputy Manion, who stood at her right, then bid her good-bye as she turned and, looking into his eyes, smiled and pressed his hand. Deputy

Ballou then adjusted the process in Deputy Ballou then adjusted the noose under and back of Mrs. Druse's left ear and pulled the cap over her face. Mrs. Druse moaned, cried, and finally shrieked so loud that her voice was heard in the jail and streets adjoining. Sheriff Cook dropped his hand over his breast, and Deputy Ballou sprung the trap. The 213-pound weight dropped at 11:48 o'clock a. m., and the woman's body was lifted about three feet above the floor of the gallows. There was but one convulsion or muscular contraction of the body, and it then hung quiet. The wind was howling fiercely at this moment, with a bright sky.

Mrs. Druse's death, under the judgment of the law, was far more easy and merciful than was that of her victim, her husband, in De-

time she was hanging. They pronounced her dead at 12:03 p. m., but the body was left hang-ing until 12:14, 26 minutes after the weight fell, when it was taken down by order of the Sheriff. Upon examination the surgeons de-clared that her neck was not broken and that

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887.

death was caused by strangulation. At Oak Hill Cemetery, about a mile west of the village, the coffin was placed in an outer case. Before depositing it into the compartment of the yault, Dr. Powell made a few remarks, saying that this woman had left this sorrowful world to meet a merciful God. He said that her devotion to her daughter was phenomenal, and also her selfpossession was remarkable. In his committal prayer he asked that the day might dawn when those separated from this mother might be reunited with her.

The coffin was then placed in compartment No. 15, where it will rest until the final disposition of the remains has been decided upon. Sheriff Cook gave Dr. Powell permission to call upon as many deputies as he desired for temporary guard purposes. When the remains were removed from the jail-yard the people surrounding the jail were permitted to see the gallows. A number of women were in the crowd, but these the guard excluded.

In compliance with the request from her daughter that she should not leave a blot on her name, Mrs. Druse asked Horatio P. Witherstine, a notary and one of the Sheriff's jury, to prepare the following affidavit, which she signed in a firm hand:

Both Political Partie: Stand Firm in Their Powerland with the signed in a firm hand:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, County of Herkimer. "I, Roxalana Druse, in my last moments do hereby solemnly swear and affirm that my daughter, Mary Druse, who is now confined in the Onondoga penitentiary, had nothing whatever to do with the killing of her father, William Druse, or with the disposition of his body. This statement I have repeatedly made and always adhered to it at the inquest and since my confinement. "My daughter, Mary Druse, is absolutely

innocent, and was in no way connected with her father's (William Druse) death. "MRS. RONALANA DRUSE." By 1:30 p. m. the excitement in the village

had entirely subsided and the majority of the visitors had left town. The execution was conducted with decency and decorum and in a manner that did credit to Sheriff Cook and his assistants. This was the first execution that ever occurred within the present limits of Herkimer County, although nearly forty murderers are on record.

Mrs. Druse's Confession.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 28,-The Sentinel has a special from Herkimer, N. Y., saying at o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Powell received a message from the jail requesting his presence at once, as Mrs. Druse wished to see him on a matter of great importance. He immediately repaired to the cell of doomed woman, who greeted him very warmly, and said: "Mr. Powell, I have sent for you to make a confession. Will you "Yes, certainly," replied the doctor, and

he at once produced pencil and paper. "What I am about to say to you has never been made pub ic before, and I assure you, on the honor of a woman standing on the brink of the grave, that I am speaking the The world has turned against me, but I know I have one friend left, and that is you. Now, you must promise that you will not say a word of this until I am gone. Then you can publish it and let this cruel world know the truth of the matter. I do not want to take any more of your time than I can help, so I will begin at once. must take you back before the murder and tell of a conversation had with Charles Gates in reference to the killing of Druse. It was about December 1, on a Wednesday night. Druse was away, as he usually was a big part of the time. Gates came in and asked me if I was alone. Georgie and Frank were out riding down hill. Mary was upstairs. Gates then asked me if I did not want to get rid of Druse. I told him I was dead now and did nearly what happened. He asked care went and got it and showed it to him. saw it was not loaded in all the barrels (n eaning the cylinder chambers) and he put in some cartridges and gave it back to me. He wanted to know if I could fire it, and I went to the door and snapped it. It did not go off, for the cartridge was no good. I put in another and he said, 'Well, you know how to do it, and that is enough.' He then said, 'Now, if anything happens you can depend on me to help you.' With that he went away. He came again on December 17, the night before the murder, and told me to hurry up—to take the first chance I got. He said I should not burn the head, because it would leave traces; he would take care of that. He said he would get the buckwheat at the same time and save any cause of sus-

"The next morning I saw him coming up the road, just as Druse sat down to breakfast. This was just after he raised the ax to strike me, and I ran in the buttery. I got the pistol and came out. He was sitting down at the table. He swore awfully about the tea and sugar, and I raised the pistol and shot. I hit him in the neck and only stunned him. Gates then shot through the window. and he fell to the floor. Gates then shot again. I only shot once. Gates shot three or four times. I took the ax and

CUT HIS READ OFF AND CHOPPED HIM UP. "The head was wrapped in paper and carried out to the woodshed. It was put in a lot of buckwheat. The body was all burned up, and none was given to the pigs. That is not true about feeding it to the hogs. It was boiled and then burned. Gates came that night, and I told him what had happened. He grasped my hand and said I did nobly. He said he would come for the buckwheat to-morrow morning, which he did. He took Druse's head with him. It was buried one mile from Richfield where I could find it if I chose. It could never be found, for the secret lies with Gates and I alone. Charles Pett overheard us talking about it once, but he is dead now and can't talk. Gates is the only one who knows anything about it. There was another man with Gates when he got the buckwheat, and it was Elwood. His name was Bill. It took eight hours to

And it made an awful smell. I nearly jail-yard, | fainted several times. George and Frank any longer. He was a brute and I had not slept with him for twelve years. That is all "Now you must not tell any one this until

I am gone, and not let it get to any paper of the debts of decedents insolvent. until after 12 o'clock to-morrow. I don't care how many know it then. I trust to and each Senator allowed to call up one bill you to see it is all right. You can say too as his name was called. that on my dying day I am more innocent of the crime than those who put me up to it. I freely forgive them all, who so cruelly deserted me. There are some names on that petition sent from Warren which I could cover with shame, but I die in peace with every one.

After she had finished Dr. Powell, out observance of the holy day, offered a short prayer and then took his leave. He desired the above published as soon after the hang

DIVIDED ASSEMBLY.

Legislators Still at Loggerheads and Unable Enact Much-Needed Laws.

No Prospect of a Special Session if the Deadlock Be Continued.

The Senate Proceeds in Good Faith to Pass Important Bills Before It,

But the House Revolutionists Stick to the Ruinous Policy of Delaying Appropriations.

sitions and Will Not Yield.

Steps Taken to Indict Ex-Warden Howard, of the Prison South-Proceedings of the Solons.

Warden Howard's Defalcation, Governor Gray, speaking of the alleged defalcation of Warden Howard, of the Southern Prison, said yesterday that he had called the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney of Clarke County to the matter, and had received answer that he would give it prompt and full attention. The Governor said he had also written the Judge of the Clarke Circuit Court with regard to the case.

WILL BE NO EXTRA SESSION Unless the General Assembly Gets in Position to Attend to Business.

Governor Gray, when questioned yester day with regard to the probability of an extra session, said: "I certainly shall not call an extra session, unless the deadlock should be broken this week, for it would involve an extra expenditure on the part of the State of nearly \$100,000, with no prospects of anything being accomplished by it. I do not know that I shall call an extra session, even if the deadlock should be broken, but not in time to pass bills. I am going to carefully examine into the condition of the State's affairs within the next few days to find out, if I can, whether or not it is possible to get along without appropriations. If things were as they were two, four or six years ago, I would not have the slightest doubt about it, but would justified in continuing the appropriations already made, but there are various other contingencies to be considered, such as the condition of the uncompleted State institutions, the State's just debts which should be paid, etc. I am not sure that we can maintain the State institutions without appropriations under the circumstances. It is a deplorable and serious condition of affairs. Look at the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, for instance. Heretofore it has been maintained in connection with the Soldiers' Orphans' Home under the same management, but a bill has already passed and become a law providing for the organization and maintenance of the latter and repealing all existing statutes. This leaves the Feeble-Minded Institute absolutely without protection, control or support of any kind. Something must be done in

this matter. There was not much going on in the way of political conference at the hotels last evening. The lobbies at the Denison and at the Grand were thronged as usual at an early hour in the evening and the legislative situation was discussed by the groups which gathered here and there. There are but few days until the end of the session, and it is the general opinion that the deadlock will continue until the closing day.

There was some talk that the Republican

indignation (?) meeting to be held at Tominson Hall to-night was intended to fire the hearts of the faithful into making an attack on the Senate doors to-morrow morning "I am looking for some sort of devilment to occur before we get through," said a Senator last evening, "and when it does come it will

mean blood, you can rest assured. It will not be any monkey business. People do not go through these experiences more than once unscathed." "O, pshaw!" said a Democratic leader when asked his opinion about the probabilities of another outbreak on the part of

the Republicans. "They have no more sand

than they have sense, and that is little enough, in all conscience.' Messrs. Gardiner, Robertson and Savre were in close confab during the session of the House yesterday afternoon, and it was surmised that they were engaged in cooking up some scheme to effect the final overthrow of

the alleged "usurper" in the Senate. MR. BARRETT'S PRISON BILL Passed by the Senate Without Opposition-

Action on Other Important Measures. The invoking of the divine blessing and the reading of the journal were both dispensed with yesterday when the Senate re-

sumed work. Mr. Sellers, for the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on Mr. Winter's bill. authorizing the formation of county associaations, and Mr. French's bill, repealing the

Telephone act. (H. B. 293)

The same committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the following bills: Mr. Ackman's House bill, to legalize the incorporation of the town of Fortville; Mr. Harness' bill, for the protection of the bal-lot-boxes; Mr. Davis' bill, concerning the running of trains through cities; Mr. Peterson's bill, concerning descents and apportion-ment of real estates; Mr. Bailey's bill, conson's (of Marion) bill, defining qualifications of electors; Mr. Fowler's bill, to amend Sec-

tion 3,261, R. S.; Mr. Schloss' bill, concerning the State Normal School; Mr. Davis' bill, concerning the repairing of fish ladders; Mr. Campbell's bill, to fix the order of payment On motion of Mr. Rahm the rell was called

Mr. Bailey's bill authorizing the incorporation of labor organizations was passed byayes, 26; noes, 0; present and not voting, 11. The Republicans were excused by the Senate from voting. The bill provides that any number of persons greater than seven may may form themselves into a labor society, such as the present "Labor Unions,"
"Knights of Labor," "Trade Assemblies,"
"Labor Federations." Such society may be incorporated and the minutes of its proceed-

objection seemed to be that we were having too much legislation, and as the Brown bill was only passed two years ago, it ought not to be repealed so soon.

Mr. Barrett's response satisfied most of the Senators, but not Mr. McDonald. He thought that his Democracy was called in question and thereupon defended it quite lustily.

Mr. Mullinix favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. Urmston could see but one good point in the bill, and that was the clause which put the control of the two institutions under one board. He thought it just as likely that the appointing power would be abused by the Governor as by the Legislature, particularly as the latter came into closer contact with the people than the former and are more di-

rectly responsible to the people.

Mr. McClure considered the Legislature as capable as the Governor of making good appointments, and he only voted for the bill to be in keeping with the prevailing senti-ment that the Southern Prison be cleaned out, guilty and innocent alike. He hoped that, when the time came for the Senate to approve the appointments, especial attention would be given to the business fitness and capacity of the appointees.

When the vote was taken Mr. Urmston voted aye, explaining that he had no hope of amending the bill, and so accepted it as the best which, under the circumstances, was possible. Mr. McDonald also voted aye, and the bill passed without dissent. Mr. Sellers introduced a bill placing the

license for selling intoxicating liquors at

Mr. Bryant's bill, concerning elections and contests, was taken up, and passed without opposition. It provides that all ballots shall be a piece of plain white paper of a uniform width of three inches. No device or distinguishing marks shall appear on it. Pasters are prohibited. Ballots may bear a plain written or printed caption expressing its po-

litical character. Mr. Bailey introduced three appropriation bills for 1886-1889. Mr. Cox's bill regulating the visits of County School Superintendents was next

taken up. The author of the bill explained that the present law required County Superintendents to make annual visits to each of the schools in his county at a yearly cost to the State of \$50,000. The bill prescribes that the Superintendent may only visit schools on the written request of two patrons. Mr. Fowler thought the bill was not thorough enough, but said he would vote for

Mr. McDonald considered the County Superintendents the "salt" of the school system, and was opposed to the bill. The bill was discussed freely, and when put upon its passage failed of a constitu-

tional majority, the vote standing-yeas, 14; nays, 12; present and not voting, 10 Mr. Duncan, of Brown, called up his tor the relief of Joel S. Davis. It was read the second time, a favorable committee report concurred in, and the bill ordered en-

Mr. Day called up the House bill for the legalization of Salem. A favorable commitee report was concurred in Mr. Hale called up Mr. Shroyer's bill concerning insanity inquests. It was read the

third time. Mr. Barrett suggested that some provision ought to be made for the transfer of poorhouse patients to the insane hospitals, and a committee, consisting of Messrs, Barrett, Rahm and Shrover, was appointed with in-

structions to amend and report to-day. Mr. Sellers introduced a concurrent resoution, in that the Loan bill, being of great importance to the welfare of the State, demands immediate action by both Houses.

Mr. Howard, of St. Joseph, called up his bill, providing that not more than one judgment by default shall be taken in a Justices Court. It was passed Mr. French, for the Committee on Finance,

reported favorably on Mr. Bailey's appropriations bills, introduced earlier in the day and Mr. Sellers, for the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on his liquor

Mr. Logsden's bill concerning the incorporation of towns was the next bill taken It was passed without opposition. Mr. McClure's bill concerning the taxation of coal barges at Jeffersonville was passed

after a brief explanation by the author.

Mr. Rham rose just before adjournment to a question of personal privilege. He read the interview with Mr. Kennedy in yesterday's News, in which the Senator from Rush denied that he had authorized Mr. Rahm to ask leave of absence for him on last Friday. Mr. Rahm said that the denial was to all intents and purposes, false. He had met Mr. Kennedy at the Bates House as the latter was starting for Rushville to attend the funeral of the late Hon. Jesse J. Spann. Mr. Rahm had volunteered to ask a leave of absence for Mr. Kennedy, and the latter had replied that he might do as he pleased, and when Mr. Rahm asked how long he would be gone Mr. Kennedy had said until Saturday, and when he (Mr. Rahm) said on parting that he would ask leave until Saturday, Mr. Kennedy had said "all right." Mr. Rahm dared Mr. Kennedy to rise and deny his statement,

Whereupon Mr. Kennedy grew very red and embarrassed and looked appealingly at Mr. Huston, as much as to ask if he could not get up and speak just ence. But he did not get the authority, and so sat dumb and

Mr. Thompson (of Marion) out of compassion, moved that the gentleman be given the floor to make an explanation, but still the Senator sat still, giving consent to Mr. Rahm's statement by his silence. The Senate then adjourned.

MONEY FOR THE MILITIA.

The House Votes for an Appropriation to In the House yesterday, after the opening formalities, there was a long discussion on the report of the Committee on Towns and Township Business favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 111, providing that the Superrisors shall take up animals running at large, the constitutional rules having bean

Mr. Gordon, Mr. Harrell and Mr. Gardiner spoke against the bill, and Mr. Buckles, Mr. Metzger, Mr. Miller and Mr. Conger in favor of it. The bill finally passed by a vote of 54 yeas and 37 nays.

Mr. Briant's bill concerning the taxation of building and loan associations was made the special order for to-day at 2 p. m. Mr. Nolin's Military bill was then taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Beasley said that he had talked with all his constituents and found that none of them favored the bill. It was time to call a halt on this kind of legislation. He said take all of the States of the Union and they would average \$75,000 a year for the State militia. He didn't believe that the State pride of Indiana wished them to pay out this amount each year. It was dangerous for a State to reiy on a military establishment all the time for the purpose of maintaining the peace.

Mr. Ibach contrasted the value of improvements on town lots and the value on farm lands, showing the great increase of the former over the latter. When it was said that we should not have a bill of this kind for fear of antagonizing certain elements it showed that we should prepare for any emergency that might arise from the organwas that of her victim, her husband, in December, 1884.

Doctors Kay and Suiter took observations of the woman's pulse and heart during the law, was far more easy and merchan than the above published as soon after the had soon and the limitles of its proceed in court as evidence.

Mr. Bennett's bill for the better government of the State prisons was taken up and of the woman's pulse and heart during the ling as possible, but not before.

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opposed to this bill ever since it was introduced. He thought it was time to call a halt on this class of legislation as had been

Mr. Gough said he didn't see that a militia bill was needed in this State at this time. If there was a necessity for a bill of this kind, it should be made so as to include all the young men in the State. He was not in favor of a movement to pass a bill to oblige a lot of boys who merely wanted to parade

the streets of the city. Mr. Briant said there was a misunderstanding as to the demand that this bill be passed. He thought Indiana could do no less than make this appropriation. He said that he had received petitions from his constituents asking for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Weyand said that this was an agricultural State and not a military community. It was not like Louisiana and other States on the sea-board which might require protection. In view of the fact that the benevolent institutions must be provided for, he did not believe that they ought to pass the

bill at this time. Mr. Nolin made the closing argument in favor of the bill and moved the previous question which was seconded.

Mr. Cox, in explaining his vote, said he believed that this was a peace-loving State, but back of all the law was the power of enforcing that law. As at present constituted only the rich could belong to the military companies, but if this bill was passed the humblest citizen who worked for a living could become a member.

Mr. Dickerson read from manuscript a few remarks, showing that the Knights of Labor were organized by peaceful methods, and that their motto was the ballot, not the bul-

Mr. Miller said his early religious training was against shedding blood, and about the time the rebellion broke out it took all the quaker spirit there was in him. While we have these dangerous forces organized all around us it was necessary to have these military forces, and for that reason he would vote aye.

The bill passed by ayes, 61; nays, 17.
Mr. Niblack's Appellate Court bill came up as unfinished business. The author of the bill briefly explained its provisions. On the call of the roll there were several explanations made, Mr. Gardiner saying that he did not believe in having two Supreme Courts and that the Committee on the udiciary had prepared a better bill. The vote resulted 51 ayes and 35 nays.

Mr. Harrell moved that the Senate be notried of the passage of the bill

The Speaker promptly decided that the motion was out of order. Mr. Kellison called up his bill concerning changes of venue. The proposed law makes It the duty of the Clerk of the Court to inform the Judge to whom the change is taken. In choosing a Judge three names shall be taken, the defendant to strike off one, the plaintiff one, and the remaining name to be that of the Judge before whom the case is to be tried. These and other features were given as reasons why the bill should pass.

The bill was passed by 80 year to 0 nays. Mr. Custer's bill concerning highways and the duties of road supervisers was called up. Mr. Buckles moved to amend the rules to make the hour of meeting 10 o'clock instead of 10:30 o'clock.

the hour be made 9 o'clock instead. Mr. Roberts said that they were now nearing the end of an important session and there should be more time for the reading of bills. Mr. Van Slyke moved that in order to accommodate those who had become so sud-

Mr. Roberts moved as an amendment that

denly industrious that the hour be changed to 8 o'clock Mr. Montgomery said that as the present hour was a compromise between the others suggested he moved that the resolution and

amendments be laid on the table. This was adopted and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP. The Senate will be in good adjourning condition Monday. Legislation is proceeding with great dispatch.

Mr. Miller, of Kosciusko County, appeared

in the role of a quaint humorist in his speech on the Militia bill. He took the House quite by surprise. Representative Jewett got back from New Albany last evening, a continuance having been secured in the murder case which he

went to try. He expected to be absent sev-

eral days. A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Darrock to authorize County Treasurers to cancel school fund mortgages and one by Mr. Brown to legalize the acts of the Trustees of Knightstown.

The usual formula was gone through yesterday afternoon between Colonel Robertson and the doorkeeper, to wit: "I am Lieutenant-Governor Robertson, and I demand admittance." "You can not be admitted." There was not much of interest done in the House yesterday, the time being taken up in discussions on matters with one or

two excetions of little more than passing

interest. But the subsequent session, that

of the mock House held by the pages, was

quite interesting. Bertie Feibleman occu-

pied the chair and engineered things quite successfully.

HE SAILS THE SEA. How Will English Caught the Steamer After All-What His Friends Say.

The following is the Associated Press account of how Will E. English disappointed his pursuers and caught the steamer now bearing him to Europe:

sailed from his native land after all. In spite of Howe and Hummel and their suit with a ball bond of \$2,500 hanging over him, he sailed on the Etruria. It will be remembered that he was arrested on the steamer just as it was on the point of sailing on Saturday with his brother-in-law. his married sister and his cousin. As the of the law dragged him away to court, the steamer sailed without him. But a log sprang up and the Etruria did not get over the bar. She anchor hook awaiting a chance o weather. On Saturday night ex-Congress English got a dispatch from his brother-in-law saying that they were at anchor. As Dr. Green, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company was one of his bondsmen, the telegraphic resources of the great corporation, to-gether with Dr. Green's permission, enabled the young man to know just what to do. He ac-cordingly went down to the South Ferry and took a boat for the steamer, which lay off quarantine, and went aboard, where he was warmly welcomed by his friends and sister. One of Mr. English's bondsmen said last evening that the ex-Congressman was advised to board the Etruria and make his voyage as he had intended to do before he was sensation was created in up town English circles last night by the news of his departure, and Mrs. Case, the plaintiff in the cass, was naturally astounded. No one dreamed that he could possibly

sail by a steamer that had left her pier twelve-hours before, It is evident from this dispatch that Mr. English departed with the full approval of his bondsmen. His friends here state that both parties were old and experienced enough to know what they were doing, if there were any improprieties between them, and that if the other side insists upon a court proceeding there will be no hesitancy in meeting all allegations, though the necessity of doing so will be regretted.

Nina's Marriage Certificate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- Justice Engelhard, who performed the marriage of Nina Vanzandt to a proxy to August Spies, returned the alleged marriage certificate to the County Clerk to-day. The clerk said he would not file the paper until he had obtained legal